

There are 5 crime types used with PredPol:

- 1) Commercial Burglary
- 2) Residential Burglary
- 3) Vehicle Prowl
- 4) Robbery (*does not include bank robbery or business strong-arm robbery*)
- 5) Motor Vehicle Theft

Why these crimes?

First, research has shown these crime types are a good fit with the PredPol algorithm.

Secondly, Tacoma is 4 times higher than the national average in motor vehicle theft and 2 times higher than the national average in the other categories (*Note: below table uses UCR*).

5 Year Average Crime Rates	United States	Tacoma
Robbery per 100,000	124.89	274.63
Burglary per 100,000	704.42	1441.28
Larceny-Theft per 100,000	2033.16	4204.48
Motor Vehicle Theft per 100,000	254.34	1049.99

2012 compared to 2013 (phased rolled of PredPol began March 2013)

- Commercial Burglary – **4.6% Increase**
- Residential Burglary – **10.7% Decrease**
- Robbery – **1.6% Decrease**
- Vehicle Prowl – **0.1 % Decrease**
- Motor Vehicle Theft – **0.6 % Increase**

Note:

At present, the crime rate is not a strong indicator of PredPol effectiveness due the short time period for full implementation of PredPol deployment.

*While NIBRS shows 2.9% Increase in Robbery, the above PredPol stats shows Robbery at a 1.6% Decrease. This difference is because **PredPol only uses a subset of robbery types** (does not include Bank Robbery or Business Strongarm) whereas **NIBRS stats uses all the robbery types** including Bank Robbery and Business Strongarm. Business Strongarm is not included because these are predominately “shoplifts gone bad” but comprises approximately a quarter of all robbery incidents in NIBRS. Bank Robbery falls under a different type of crime pattern and better-fitted algorithms are used for prediction.*

Additionally, NIBRS shows Burglary/Break-ins as a 7.6% Decrease but when this aggregate category is separated out in Residential Burglary and Commercial Burglary crime types, there is a 10.7% Decrease in Residential Burglary and a 4.6% Increase in Commercial Burglary.